**Once, behold thy people!" sounded a senores voice in her sar.

Mer large blue eyes opened as by enchantment, and, locking round her, she beheld a glittering throng of familiar faces. The proudent and most beautiful of the land swept before her in gorgeous array. Costly jerets blassed ca alabaster arms while diamonds flashed gley across hows of marble, and shed splendor on necks mejestic in their haughty curvature. Contempt of all things, low or little, darted from the eyes of this moving mass. Their every gesture betrayed an innate sense of power, and exultation over the tradition of an ancestry unsuffied by poverty. They were of the race

Of the lotty brow, th' imperial eye,
The patrician lip that feeds on sears.

The scene changed to one of gold. It was all gold. The scene changed to one of gold. It was all gold. The gold was here, the gold was everywhere. The aplashing, rolling, tumbling, jingling, and ringing of gold were terrific. Whichever way the eye harned was gold. The human beings themselves seemed gold. One, overgorged, parted in twain, and behold! his heart was crusted over with gold.

Bows of slaps and piles of warehouses next crowded upon her view. They were the hives of the riches of the warls. The produce of every clime ennobled into useful sees by human labor and inventive genius, were here to be had for money. The great globe itself had beer ransacked to furnish them. And their owners looked plump and comiertable. And well they might, for they were driving a reering trade; had snug inventment in stocks, rallways, and mines; and, at eventide, were whirled down to pretty Gothic cottages, overlooking.

Shallew brooks and rivers wide.

These are the middle classes, who claim to hold the laince of power between the higher and the lower!" They are the trength and glory of your nation, for they are the most adultious, the most moral, the most intellectual of the semalation!

sion 1²³ annuar felt pleasad: a smile lit up her expressive annee—but only for an instant fer, as Coming events cast their shadows before.

Coming events exet their shadows before,

the radiance fied, and in the darkness she timidly asked:

Where are the people? Where are the masses, from
whose bosons I draw my soldiers, my asamen, my artifleers, my laborers?''

Quicker than a diash of lightning they crowded upon
her regal vision. Scores, torn to ribbons, lay scattered
in raitray tunnels, where they had fallen victims to
human cupidity. A bundred, suddenly borne from their
quiet beds by an avalanche of water, were hurried into
eternity, by human negligence. Sixties in one place,
seventies in another, and dozens all over the country, the
hadpless victims of a remorscless element, lay in charred
and blackened heaps, as sacrifices to human comfort, convanience, and glory. They had perished, deep in the
howels of the carth, while huming riches out of grim
chambers for the advancement of mankind at large.
They had warmed the hearths of millions, fed the engine
that works the factory, ploughs the main, and heaps up
a magnificence which

Not Babylon,

Nor great Aleairo, equalled in mill

And they died unmourned—scarcely remembered-by their section: bardened kith and kin. While their requises is song in a casual paragraph, their elegy is written in a later and more appailing catastrophe, and se they are forgetten. No

getten. No
Ardennes waves above them her groen leaver,
Dewy with Nature's tear-drops;
although they died in a nobler cause than any that ever
marshalled armire in

marshalled armies in

Battle's magnificently stern array.

Their remains,

In one black burial bient,

In one black burial blent, are consigned to obtain and the only harps that hymn their praise are steam pipes, hissing and shricking ever hand and sea.

The vision as it deepened in horror, exposed the bottom of the ten, strewed with thousands upon thousands of corpies of true hearted sailors. There they lay, in their fathomiess grave, pale, mute evidence of the peril to be encountered in the pursuit of that commerce which covers the seas with ships, and brings the nations of the carth together. The ocean heaves hugely around them, caulting in its prey; while the millions who are clustered on the land little think that the cotton and silk they wear has cost the life of many a gallant seaman.

Her Majesty being Queen of the Main, shed bitter tears at this sad spectacle, and, turning her eyes to the broad cryane of ocean spread out before her gaze, saw it desired with vessels, whose white sails gillstened in the neonday sun.

at the sad spectace, and, turning her eyes to the break
expanse of ocean spread out before her gaze, saw it
deated with vessels, whose white sails glistened in the
neonday sun.

The decks were crowded with human beings—men,
women, and chibiren—who had dared the perils of the
storm, the sharp edges of unseen rocks, the lightning's
hast, and the uncertain chances of fortune in a distant
alime, in search of the daily head they could not obtain
in their own "dear native land."

These are emigrants from your dominions," whispered
the voice in her ear: "three hundred thousand of the in
annually leave your shores to carich that great contimet, now darkened by that slavery which your Majesty
se grievously laments, but which at no distant day will
control the destinies of the world. What Freehand disvards as a surplus, it receives with the open arms of afcation."

"The spectace saddens ms," said the Queen, "for I can
read corrow, decally blended with hope, on the countenances of that ocean bound multitude. The sacrifice of
country, home, and friends, is not half redeemed by the
prospect of a brighter future. Their hearts yearn after
the test they have left behind them, perhaps for ever.
There is the husband thinking of his wife and little ones,
the lover of his sweetheart, the maiden of her numberless
sweet associations, and the line man, with the
hy-shadow crieping into every cell of his heart,
is cevertly whiping away the tear shed over
the only thing in life left him to love—
his country. Sal—ch, frightfully sad—must be the
receivity that drives so many true hearts away from my
empire! Hark! the strains of must are watted to my
ears! They come on the sigh-haden air like a requien
for the basished living. It is

Home, home, sweet bound

are throboing that never wished to throb again!"
One vessel in that mournful deet filled her majesty with
wage but abuddering apprehension. She saw the clouds
are track in the distance had no silver lining. And
as her eye pierced the dim valut of time, she read its deelay.

T

The moon bath twelve times changed her form.

From glowing orb to crescent wan,
'Mid skies of calm and scowl of storm,
Since from her port that ship lanth gone:
But ocean keeps its secret well;
And though we know that all is o'er,

And though we know that all is o'er,
No eye hath seem—on tongue can tell
Her fate: 'be ne'er was beard of more!
Oh! were ber tale of serrow known.
Twere something to the broken heart:
The pance of doubt would then to some
And fancy is onliess draums depart!
It may not her—there is no rea.
By whath her—there is no rea.
We whath her—there is no rea.
By whath her—there is no rea.
Such was the self-daway.
And ne'er was seen nor heard of more.
Such was the grief some of friends left beaind, but to
the queenly gaze the veil of darkness was uplifted. Her
majesty saw the decound enigrant ship, two months out
of sight of land, and her hold was lot and vapoury. The
shell like couches were ecupied by the raving sick, and

In the dead waist and middle of the night

In the dead waist and middle of the night,
a shrick from a fair young girl tells all the ship that her
shame will never smile in her face again. It has gone,
and in the morning it is east into the sea, to be food for
the sharks. Another week out, and the mother is
hased overboard-more food for the sharks; and now
the ship is awathed up in red, and from her depths
acond the wails of pain and the maddening cries of
delirium—more food for the sharks. No water on
board but abundance of fever. The bread mouldy—the
heef and mutton purid—more food for the sharks—and
the mate hourse with reading the burnal service. A black
sloud gathers in the horizon, and the vessel plunges sheer
were a grantic wave.

A storm
"Make all snug aloft! On with the hatches! Let her
tive before it." shouts the captain.

drive before it." shouts the captain.

And as the wind howls and the lightning glaces—
"Five feet of water in the hold!" whispers the

enter.

*All bands to the pumps!" and the men passenger.

"All hands to the pumps!" and the men passengers abor and sweat for beings desert to them than life until the floch drops from their hands, and their hair whitens like the house tops on a moonless water's night. This long drawn cry of the agony of helpless women and children, suffecting below rises above the storm, and as the whirling ciseds and rolling sea blend their wrath, the wind and waves become wilder and wilder, madder and madder. One shout—one tremendous explosion of harmon-shoots up to the stariess framament, and the emigrant ship has plunged, hows foremost, into the dark, deep raging sea. eep, raging sea.

"Where are my people?" shricked the Queen, horror-

"Where are my people?" shricked the Queen, horrorstruck and appalled.

"Queen!" whispered the genius at her side, "you
hall see them, and in a guise in which subjects were
receiver yet presented to a monarch; but to nerve your
woman's courage for the presentation let me tell you that
although the world we live in has its bright and glorious
aspects—although kindly feelings, pure desires, and holy
passions march with us to our destiny, and heaven's gratious sunnine fails on all althe—there are those among
us with bruised hearts, blighted hopes, and perverted
instincts, whose way of life is either a curse or a crime.
The stately buildings, the pomp and insignia of wealth.
The regal magnificence of power, the landscapes glittering
is their aimest garden beauty, and the waving fields of
God's food that surround us on every side, contrast as
hideously with this awful condition, that you must be
informed that there is a world within that which moets
the dazzled eye of prosperity, of which no one knows
aught, save those whom capticious fortune has doomed
its inhabitants. This world is a

Dark and wild, bear with preparation forms Of whirly ind and dire half—

wherein the tossed and irrobled soul bewalls the hour of the birth in the bitter language of despair. Those born in more genial social climes know nothing of this drang existence. They never felt the pang that corrodes the heart, or the bitter wee that fires the brain as with a red-hot iron, or had to deplore the loss of a knowledge of the pure or true, or struggle with a life made up of freiful anguish, wounded belieze, braised sentiment, and that gnawing and unceasing, though hopeless craving for these blessings which the human mind, in its lovest degradation, instinctively feels to be its heritage on earth, believe it, most gracious queen, that there are shadows deep and broad on the ground we trend; and the children of success, when they pursue their thousand different ways, are too agt to fouget they are treading on the faneral pall of a multitude, whose hearts were never intended to beat only to the drige of their own serrows and missings—to the wild, san notes, breathing eloquent reproach, sent up from every corner of the land. This is a condition of existence as dreadful as the fabiled one of Tantarus, and every feature of the wrecheduess, every variety of which it is a condition of existence as dreadful as the fabiled one of Tantarus, and every feature of the wrecheduess. Every variety of which it is a condition of existence as dreadful as the fabiled one of Tantarus, and every feature of the wrecheduess. Every variety of which it is a condition to the best, the warnest, the housest feelings. The wrongs and sins of your empire start up in the gloos.

A forcet hugo of spence
tleped with dark ced fire. Behold them, as they appear,
before you, to grisdy and ghastly array of
The scene changed from the wide realm of Neptune to
that of merry Freeland. Her majorly saw pass before
her, in close columns, the size of her industrial population. First there came the men of thought, the mea of
action, and the throug who, wearing the garb of gentlemen are presumed to be the most successful in the industrial strongly: but few acre adorned with the covetes

"Gracious lady," said the Director of the vision, in solemn, touching accents, "it was womanly and noble in the indice of your court to weep over the wrongs of the segro-such crystal drops become bright stars in the human firmament; but I must warn you that such syraphy is dimmed in the light of an alf roling Providence, when, in your own land Lumurt, the absence of which in monther is depicted, is, in its most food like developements, but a name—unless that may be termed liberty whick, practically, is but vulgar bloonce; keene to work from rosy mean to dark midnight for the most sensity pittances; heene to store up wealth in the hands and for the benefit of the few, licence to bellow instily for rivel politicans; heene to send children to ragged schools; income to set in an ale house; keene to grow lumphsh and brutal, licence to neglect the offices of religion, to swear, to lie, to his-spheme, licence to steal, to pander unchecked to the coarsest appetites, to fawn and slaver over the little great ones of the earth, house to crosp like a worm through life, or bound through it like a wild beast; and last and meet precious of all—for it is undared—licence to starve, to rot, to lie, and be buried in a fettid paupe's grave, on which the sweet-smelling dowers sent to strew the pathway of man and woman with beauty, love, and hope, will refuse to grow, much less bloom."

MESS. ERICHERIE STOWE AT GLASGOW.

From the London thines. And 18.

hope, will refuse to grow, much less bloom."

MES. BERGHER STOWE AT GLASGOW.

[From the London Times, April 18.]

On Friday evening last a banquet or solvie was held in
the City Hall, Glasgow, in koner of the authories of
"Incie Tom's Cabin." The Hall was completely filled,
there being opwards of 2,000 persons present, bundreds
of whem had taken their places more than an hour
before the proceedings commenced. The majority were
hadler.

ladies.
After taking tea, the Chairman, Mr. McDowell, introduced Mrs. Stowe in a very able address. Her reception
was of the most enthusiasic character, which Mrs. Stowe
rose and acknowledged.
Dr. Wardsaw then rose, and moved the following resolations.

rose and acknowledged.

Pr. Wantstaw then rose, and moved the following resolution.

The members of the Glasgow Ladies New Anti Slavery Association, at the citizens of Glasgow now assembled, half with no ordinary satisfaction, and with becoming gradfulfe to a kindly protecting. Providence, the arise arrival among them of first Harriot Beecher Stowe. They feel suitged by her accepting, with so much promptitude and cordinity, the invitation addressed to her—an invitation intended to express the favor they here to her, and the honer is which they held her, as the emineally cited authoress of Under Tom's Gallen —a work of humble name, but of high excellence and world-wide celebrity—a work, the felicity of allow conception is more than equalled by the advirable test of its excention and the Christian benevolones and the first property of the religious and noval principles—by its rany humor and its bounding parkets and its effectively powerful appeals to the judgment, the conscience and the heart—a work, indeed, of winese sterillar work the surest test is to be found in the fact of its having so universally touched and stirred the bosom of our common intensity, in all classes of secrety that its humble manner has become a horizontal world from the palace to the ordinary manners and the fact the sure of the common and the secretary of the common and the property of the common and the charter when the sure of the common and the charter of the hosom of our common intensity, in all classes of secrety that its humble manners and the fact that t

through lamone are she appeared in person among us. My judgmont and my heart mike fully respond to everything take in the resolution respecting that in inscitable work. Sport we are that Mrs. Spore should appear among

The second of the control of the con

or respent, the company standing, and the ladies waving their handkerchiefs.

The fier. Dr. Kino then rose and said—I am glad that the revolution assigned to me, while it condemns slavery, speaks otherwise in respectivit terms of the people and institutions of America. Personally, I have very grateful recollections of my visit to the United States. Independently of personal experience, I saw very much in America to admire. Its community is shead of us in many respects. The hetels are en a netter footing, railway traveiling is better regulated, especially as regards the safe keeping of luggage, which occasions the passenger almost no trouble. The communication by electric telegraph is far more diffused than with us, and emaparatively inexpensive. Everywhere the spirit of enterprise is alive and active. To ms. bridges, horoitals, churches, colleges, are rising on every side, and in the contemplation of undertasings so many, so noble, and so gignatic, one is awed into asking—To what shall these things grow? I felt as if I could willingly have become an American, but for one energion to its attractions; and while further observation descried multiplying improvements and produces, and, still more, enlisted admired sympathies, I was the more shocked and pained to think that a nation so great, so advancing, so boundless in its resources, so exalted in its privileges, and so important to the brightest hopes of the whole world—that such a nation should be laden with the sin, the guilt, the curse of slavery! Country after country is abolishing slavery; and the American planter, who still upplieds and defends it, confecuses that it is doomed. Slavery must of recessity terminate. The few, Doctor concluded by moving the following resolution:—

Resolved That it is deeply to be deployed that in the national secutions of a people or elected within the sin, the guilt, the curse of slavery! Country after country is abolishing slavery; and the American planter, who still upplieds and defends it, confecuses that it is doomed.

Lord Painterson—No, I really do not know it. (Laughter.)

Mr. T. Duncomes—Will the noble lord inform this House to whom these premises, and the arms that were seized, belong?

Lord Painterson—As to this second question, also, of my honorable friend, I plead ignorance of the facts, ("hear," and laughter.) though I do not dispute the assertion that war rockets have been manufactured for the last six years. As to the question put to me by my honorable friend, the member for Manchester, as to M. Kossuth, I am sure the House will feel that, in the present stage of the proceedings—with no disrespect to him—(hear, hear.)—I cast no imputation: I have not done so, upon any person. (Hear, hear.) I have stated that it remains to be ascertained whom these premises belonged to, and who were the persons chiefly concerned in this matter; but I am sure the House will feel it would not be proper for me to enter now into any further details. (Cheers.)

sand to gignatic, one is awed into asking—To what shall these timing grow? I felt ask if locule willings have become an American, but for one exception to its attractions; and while further observation descried multiplying improvements and protigies, and, still more, sulisted admiring sympathies, it was the more shocked and pained to think that a nation so great, so advancing, so bound less in its resources, so exailed in its privileges, and as important to the brightest hopes of the whole world—that such a nation should be laken with the six, the guilt, the curse of slavery! Country after country is abolishing slavery; and the American planter, who still uplicids and defeads it, confesses that it is dommed. Slavery may be during the structure of the state of th proper for me to enter now into any further details. (Cheers.) Leid D. Stuart (loud cries of "Oh, oh!")—It may be very

Inowiedge whatseever of them until they were shown to him this memning is the paper, which has so hastily, to say the least of R, given currency to this charge. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Actionny - I know nothing of this case. (Laughter.) I should like to know whether any gentleman knows more (continued laughter); but, although I do not know anything of the case or of M. Kossuth, and had not seen or heard of this statement when I came into the Heuse, yet, having heard the remarks of the coble lord and others, a sense of justice, which avery Englishman ought to feel, compels me to express my opinion upon the subject. I do not in the slightest degree deny that the neble, lord is perfectly right in going into any matter which is now the subject of inquiry; but I have a perfect right to say it is exceedingly hard upon an illustrious exile from another country who takes refuge here, that he should be charged, as M. Kossuth is charged, as I am told by one of the morning papers). With an offence, when, as I understand from the noble lord, the statement is not a: all proved. The statement is:—"Upon this legal information, a house in the occupation of M. Kossuth was searched yesterday morning at an early hour, by the competent authorities, acting, we presume, under the recreating of State's warrant; and the result of this investigation was the discovery of a large store of arms, ammunition, and materials of war." I beg to ask the noble lord say distinctly that it was not the house of Kossuth—that it was not his dwelling house; and this statement, therefore, is on wrong information. (Hear, hear) What I wanted to say was this—to call public attention here and elsewhere (hear, hear) to the fact that it is clear that nothing has been established up to this moment against M. Kossuth, and I need say no more than that it is for the credit of this country, and, I may say with great deference, of this public organ of information, which travels so widely ever the world, that when a statement has been given under mis information, and has

ROSSUTH AND THE ROCKET PACTORY—CAPT. MAYNE REID AND THE LONDON TIMES—THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE CHANGELLOR OF THE EXCREMENT OF THE CHANGELLOR OF THE EXECUTED OF THE EXECUTED OF THE MINISTR—THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN MAYNOOTH—THE PAY OF DIPLOMATISTS AT FOREIGN COURTS—COLONIAL, MERCANTILE, AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS, RTC., ETC. By the Canada we had a brief notice, that came by the graph from London to Liverpoot, and the state of the graph from London to Liverpoot, and the state of the property of of the pro

surplus of £567,000, although he would rather put it at £700,000; and of this sum about £220,000 consisted of money arising from sources not permanent or recorring. After a passing albusion to the shipping and West India interests, respecting which he said nothing very definite, he adverted to the exchequer loan fund, which it is not, at present, intended to abolish. He next discussed the income tax. He admitted the tax on its present footing pressed unequally on classes; and while freely desiring its adjustment, he confessed the greatest difficulty in framing any modification. He hoped, however, the House would not failer or nibble at this measure, but meet it beloly, broadly, as was becoming in dealing its adjustment, he confessed the greatest difficulty in framing ary modification. He hoped, however, the House would not faiter or nibble at this measure, but meet it boildy, broadly, as was becoming in dealing with one of the mation's most valuable financial resources—a resource which might be relied on in case of war, to support 300,000 troops and a fleet of 100,000 men; but which the circum tances attending it rendered it impossible to retain as a portion of the permanent fiscal system. What the government sined at doing was to instruduce such present modifications as would nake a distinction between Incomes arising from property and those arising from skill, at the same time so legislating concerning it as to mark the taxas a temperary one, and lay the ground for Parliament, if it deemed fit, to dispease with it at a future period. With this view government proposed to renew her tax for two years, from April, 1853, at the present rate of seven April, 1855, at sixpence; and for three years more, from April, 1855, at sixpence; and for three years more, from April, 1855, at sixpence; and for three years more, from April, 1850. In addition to this, it is intended to make all incomes amounting to one hundred pounds pay the tax, at the rate of five pence; and all amounting to one hundred and fifty pounds, at the rate of seven pence. The tax was also to be extended to Ireland. Legacy duties were to be extended to all successions; the exemption in favor of real property to be done away with. It is further proposed to increase the daily on spirital Is, per gallon in Scotland, and 8d. in Ireland, with allowance for waste in bond. The proposed remission of taxes were—Repeal of the duty on soap, some reductions in the stamps, reduction of the advertisement duty to 6d. and repeal of the stamp duty on ne exapper supplements; reduction of one third on hackney earriages, hor es, and dogs. Several changes were to be made in the manner of collecting duties. It was further proposed to reduce the duties on tea from 22, 2½d, pe

Remaining surplus...... £493,000

France.

CONTINUED CALM IN PARIS AND THE FROVINCES— RELIGIOUS GEREMONIAL UPON THE FOURTH OF MAY—THE REMAINS OF THE NAPOLEONS—THE COVERNMENT AND THE PRESS-STATE OF THE REVENUE-THE CRUECH, THE ARMY, ART, FI NANCE, ETC.
The Mentleyr announces that the annual service for the repore of the send of the Emperor Napoleon I. will be celebrated in the Chapel of the lavalides on the 5th of

May, instead of the 5th. The extraordinary solemnities lecked forward to with se used interest will not take place. Mr Portoul, the kinister of Public instruction, who, no desubt, acts by the Emperor's orders on the subject, recently presented a memorial to his colleagues, recommending the removal of the first emperor's ashes to the Church of St. Irenis the burnial place of the sovereigns of France. The heart only of the great Napoleon will repose in the Invalice. No decision is yet announced in the matter. It is fur her said that application is made to the Anstrian government, for the remains of Napoleon II., and that the request will be compiled with. The affair of the tercipic correspondents had been adjudicated upon by the correctional pelice court. The charge of belonging to a secret sectly was abandoned—Mr. Alfred Coeliogon was sentenced to six menths imprisonment and 200 frances thee; Mr. Virmaitre and Planhol to three months and 100 frances thee; Mr. Flandin to one mouth and 100 frances; the Duke de Revigeand M. de Lapierre to one month imprisonment and 100 frances and revenue is acquitted, as also M. de Vallee—the latiter was not present during the trial. MM. (Annoto) Coeliogon and Aubertin are condemned by default to one month imprisonment and 100 frances inc. The parties have appealed.

The Monsterr publishes the returns of the indurest tax es and revenues of France during the first quarter of the present year, in amount 189,60,000 france, and of 14,334,000 frances, compared with 1862, wave registry duties, mortgage. Sc., 10,365 600 france, taxp which there was an inc case, compared with 1862, wave registry duties, mortgage. Sc., 10,365 600 france, and of 14,334,000 frances, on the total properties of the surface of the Monsterr publishes of the St., 10,000 frances, and of 14,334,000 frances, compared with 1862, wave registry duties, mortgage. Sc., 10,365 600 france, 1300 frances, 1100 fran

THE NEW MINISTRY—DISSOLUTION OF CORTES—GENERAL CONCHA AND THE GOVERNMENT—IMPOR-TANT DISCLOSURES BELATIVE TO THE CURAN SLAVE TRADE-RUMORED CONSPIRACY AGAINST

TANT DISCLOSURES BELATIVE TO THE CUBAY SLAYE TRADE—RUMORED CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE QUEEN.

The new ministry is formed. The following are its members:—Minister of War, General Lessundi, who is also fresident of the Cabinet; Foreign Affaira, M. Aylon 2 Justice, (provisionally) M. Calantes; Home Office, M. Antonio Iloval According to the Times correspondence, the immediate cause of the suspension of the Cortes was Gen. Concha's intention to make an exposure of some curious transactions relative to the Cuban slave trade, in which it would be shown that a "certain personage" (no mistake who) had been deeply interested for some time.

A rumor had been used on the Paris Bourse, that a conspiracy was discovered at Madrid, to depose the Queen, and proclaim the Infanta in her stead, with the Duke de Montpensier as regent—not true. Neither was the reported outbreak at Barcelona.

The new ministry have osened negotiations with Martinez de la Rosa, to scorre the adhesion of the moderados, but no result has yet been come to.

Portugal.

Portugal.

THE ADDRESS VOTED IN THE HOUSE OF FREES.—THE
COTTON, WOOLLEN AND WINE TRADES, ETC.
Lisbon dates were to the 9th. Nothing of political importance was going on. The address to the throne had been at length voted by the House of Peers. A bill of indemity, legalizing the dictatures of 1851-2, was under discussion in the Deputies, and likely to be approved by both houses.

The trade in cotton and woollen goods had been somewhat brisk, and the custom house warehouses were quite ull of British manufactured goods. Shipments of wine 1 ad been made to an extraordinary extent, the expert, to ill ports, for the three months ending 31st March, mounting to 11,300 pipes, about 9,000 of which were to ritain.

It ports, for the three months ending 31st March, mounting to 11,500 pipes, about 9,000 of which were to ritain.

Italy.

APPEAL OF SARDINIA AGAINST AUSTRIA—MINISTE-RIAL ENPLANATIONS—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. The Purin Gazetic of the 16th instant contains a government memoir on the diaculty with Austria. This memoir refutes the arguments advanced by Count Buol, and proves that the decree against which Piedmont protests is in violation of the treaties existing between Austria and Sarcinia. It concludes in the following terms —"From this violation (attentat) we appeal to the conclous knowledge of the cabinet of Vienna, and against it we also invoke the good offices (lons effices) of those sovereigns who are our allies and triends."

We find the following in the Constitutionnel, given assemi official from Turin, in explanation of the Sardinian minister is withdrawal from Vienna —

The cabinet of Turin had directed Count de Revel to delay his departure as long as possible, and to accertain exactly if the imperial cabinet were disposed, even in the slightest degree, to listen to his representations. The Count waited to the very latest moment, and acted in accordance with the British and French ministers; but it appeared to him evident, that in spite of the moderato language used by Count de Eucl, there was no hope that Austria would reveke the measure which she had taken. He in consequence withdraw. The Sardinian government thought that this proceeding was required by the respect due to its own dignity. It certainly has no intention a eggression, but it has proved that, in the legitimate defence of its subjects persecuted by Austria, it does no want courage to repel on unjust attack.

A funeral service was celebrated on the 13th in the Cathedral of Turin, in commemoration of the Piedmontese who fell in the battle of Novana. Several ministers, deputes and senators were present during the ceremony. Nothing from Milan.

The lucran lean is for a million of three per cent rentes, at the price of 68

at the price of 66

Three persons, named Conti, Zani, and Borghi were executed at Bologna on the 9th, for political assessination. Austria.

Austria.

COMMISSIONERS VENT TO LONBARDY—DEFRESSION OF TRADE—CAPITAL AND CURRENCY, ETC.

An imperial commission, under the presidency of Count Rechberg, will proceed to Italy. The commission is to abstain from active interference, its duty being to examine the state of affairs, and propose definite measures for the organization of Lonbardy. There is great distress in the manufacturing suburbs of Vienna. In Gumpendorf, Schottenfeld, and Neakau, the shawl and riband manufacturers were almost breight to a stand-still. The distress is attributed to the too basty withdrawal of the paper currency.

Germany.

The commercial men of Hamburg are exerting themselves to establish an annual wool market there. According to returts just published, the nat income on all the German railways shows an average of 5.3-10ths percent. The government of Meetlenburg-Schweren, thinking that telegraphic communication damages the Post Office, has imposed a tax on every despatch, to which the companies not assenting, the lines are closed.

Holland. Holland.

THE DUTCH MINISTER WITHDRAWN FROM ROME.

The subject of the re-evablishment of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Holland has been brought before the Dutch Chambers, when it was announced by the ministry that not only had strong remonstrances been made to the Pope, but the Dutch ambassador had been withdrawn from Rome. This announcement gave the greatest satisfaction to the Chambers.

Sweden.

RECOVERY OF THE KING.

The King of Sweden was to resame government on the 12th. During his lines the executive had been administered by a commission.

AUSTRIAN BLOCKADE.

Private letters state that the strictness of the Austrian measures against Switzerland is relaxing.

Tu. key.

ARRIVAL OF THE FERNUE AND ENGLISH AMBASSADORS—MOVEMENTS OF RUSSIA—PENCE GHIRA AT
JASSY.

Despatches from Constantinople announce the arrival
there, on the 4th, of Lord Stratford de Redeliffe. On the
5th he assembled the English residents, to whom he gare
an assurance of the maintenance of peace, and advised
them to carry on their commercial operations with the
ulmost confidence. M de la Cour, the French minister,
strived on the 6th. We have no further actice of the
movements of Menschikoff.

The French fleet remained at Salamis, and the English
at Malta. The Turks are busied in arming the forts along
the Eosphorus.

On the 2d instant, Prince Ghika entered the city of
Jassy, amidst the acclaumations of the inhabitants, and
resumed the government of Moldavia.

. Markets.

Markets.

JAMES M'HENRY'S CIRCULAR.

LEVERPOOL April 19, 1853.

Bacon arrived freely, but the stock does not accommulate. The demand is general and equal to large supplies, without any important decline. Cheese is in continued request. Beef and Pork very dull, and quite nominal in value.

value.

Iard steedy at 52s to 53s.

Tailow, indicenced by the proposed removal of .oap-duties, has been in demand, at advancing rates.
Clover-seed remains without any domand whatever.
Rice dull, but not lower.
BERADETURE —A large business in flour has been done, but without improvement in value; all the Philadelphia and Paltimore brands on spic at 23s. kaye changed hands.